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Slaybaugh Bros.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

*Nursery*ASPERS, R. D. 1, ADAMS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

PHONE 152-R-32 BIGLERVILLE, PA.

Retail Price List

FALL 1949 — — SPRING 1950

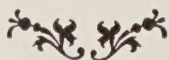
*Growers of
Quality Fruit Trees*

Member

American Association of Nurserymen
Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association

A MESSAGE FROM

Slaybaugh Bros. Nursery



Dear Fruit Growers and Friends:

It gives us a genuine pleasure to place this catalog in your possession in order that you might become informed of our Quality Fruit Trees. However, you cannot fully appreciate how hardy they grow in our Nursery unless you actually see them in the Nursery rows. Therefore we give to you a special invitation to visit us and urge that you accept it. When you see our trees, we believe you will agree that you have never seen any finer.

Our trees compare with the best since no efforts were spared in growing them in a highly scientific manner through exercising the following precautions and research—(1) Careful selection of seed and seedlings, (2) Careful selection of the best adapted soil, (3) Analysis of the soil with addition of the lacking elements, (4) Regular cultivation, (5) Timely spraying with recommended insecticides, (6) Careful selection of **Budwood** from young hardy bearing orchards of superior strains and (7) Consultation with extension specialists from Pennsylvania State College.

We naturally are in the nursery business to grow and sell fruit trees but we have still a deeper interest in that they grow well for you. Our purpose and our aim is to grow finer quality fruit trees of superior strains and to deal honestly with our customers to assure them complete satisfaction with our trees and thus help make this our great nation more fruitful.

If you are considering planting one tree or an orchard of many trees, we will appreciate an opportunity to serve you.

Trust you will see fit to favor us with your business.

Sincerely yours,

SLAYBAUGH BROS. NURSERY

Trees Budded Directly from Bearing Orchards

TRUE TO NAME

HIGH QUALITY

SCIENTIFICALLY GROWN

CORRECTLY GRADED

Remember the distance you plant and the varieties you use for pollination will have a direct influence on the quality and quantity of fruit your trees will produce. Therefore, feel free to call upon us to help you plan your planting.



Partial view showing the quality of a block of two-year Montmorency—Photographed August 10, 1949.

PLANT YOUR TREES IN THE FALL

(During November and December)

The idea of Fall planting has grown tremendously in the past 10 years since there are real advantages in doing so. In the Fall the ground is generally in good condition to receive the trees, the soil during the Winter has time to become thoroughly settled about the roots while the tops of the trees are dormant.

Scientific men have proven that Fall planted trees establish themselves solidly during the Winter months, the roots start growth soon after planting and this root activity continues during the Winter. When the first Spring sunshine hits the transplanted tree, it is ready to start and does start right then. This gives the tree a full month or more of growth that the Spring planted tree does not get.

You should have practically no loss in starting your trees for the growth begins in the early Spring before the ground has an opportunity to dry out which frequently happens following Spring planting.

Information for Our Customers

You can purchase from Slaybaugh Bros. Nursery with full assurance that each item will be as represented of the very finest quality, true to name and full of vitality. Your patronage will be appreciated, and your order will have expert attention.

PLANTING GUIDE

Apple	30 to 40 feet each way
Apricot	15 to 20 feet each way
Cherry	25 to 30 feet each way
Peach	18 to 25 feet each way
Pear	25 to 30 feet each way
Plum	15 to 20 feet each way
Quince	10 to 15 feet each way
Grape	7 to 9 feet each way
Asparagus	1½ by 3 feet
Blackberry	3 by 6 feet
Raspberry	3 by 6 feet
Strawberry	3 by 3 feet

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES FOR AN ACRE

To figure the number of plants for an acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between rows by the distance between plants, which will give the number of square feet allowed to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number. The quotient will be the number of plants or trees required.



Partial view of a fine field of two-year Apple Trees—Photographed August 10, 1949.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will be as represented, true to name, and prove entirely satisfactory upon arrival. We grow our trees by the best known methods. Our trees are dug and handled by men of experience. Many conditions over which we have no control govern results that you may have with trees such as planting site, proper planting, soil conditions, injury, or severe adverse weather conditions. There is, therefore, no guarantee on the growth of the trees.

Any errors or omissions in the filling of the orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified promptly upon receipt of shipment.

We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise or refund amount paid but it is mutually agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we shall not be liable for any amount greater than original price.

Shipping

Please give us definite shipping instructions. In the absence of special instructions, we use our best judgment without assuming responsibility. All goods travel at the purchaser's risk and expense.

Packing will be done in boxes and bales.

Prices

Prices in this catalog are net. No charge for boxing and baling.

Terms

Cash with order or satisfactory reference. Orders will be booked if one-fourth value is received with order, remainder to be sent before date of shipment.

Delivery Charges

The prices in this catalog are prices for trees F.O.B. Bendersville Station, Pa. Freight or Express charges are at customer's expense. Arrangements may also be made to deliver by truck at reasonable expense to nearby customers.

Location

To reach our nursery from Carlisle, take Route 34 to Flora Dale (approximately 25 miles), turn left and follow signs to nursery. From Gettysburg, take Route 34 to Flora Dale (approximately nine miles), turn right and follow signs to nursery.

Caution

We accept all orders subject to crop conditions and on condition that same shall be void should injury befall our stock from hail, fire, frost, drought or other conditions beyond our control.

Reference

We refer you to The Biglerville National Bank, Biglerville, Pa., as to our reliability.

True to Name

**MASSACHUSETTS TRUENESS-TO-NAME
INSPECTION SERVICE**

*A service to nurserymen and fruit growers to promote trueness to
name of fruit varieties.*

Sponsored by The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association

Statement of Inspection for Trueness-to-Name

Amhert, Mass., July 28, 1949

To Whom It May Concern:

All of the apple, 1-year pear, and 1-year plum varieties propagated and now growing in the Slaybaugh Brothers Nursery, Aspers, Pennsylvania, have been examined by the Massachusetts Trueness-to-name Inspection Service. To the best of our knowledge, these trees are true to name as they now stand in the nursery row.

(Signed) A. P. French

Although every precaution is taken when the buds are cut from bearing orchards, we employ each year the services of Dr. J. K. Shaw, together with his associates, to go over our stock with us to keep it free from mixtures. You are assured of receiving the variety ordered when placing your business with us.

Disease Free Stock

All nursery stock has been officially inspected by an inspector from the State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. A certificate will accompany each shipment.

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Resident Nursery Certificate No. 22

This is to certify that the nursery premises of Slaybaugh Brothers Nursery, Raymond I. Slaybaugh, Proprietor, R. D. 1, Aspers, Pennsylvania, including 14.0 acres of stock have been officially inspected and passed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 21, 1937, P.L. 318.

Permission is hereby granted this nurseryman to sell, deliver or transport nursery stock during the year ending September 30, 1950; provided that a tag on which an exact copy of this certificate is printed must be attached to each package, box, bale, truckload or carload lot of nursery stock sold or delivered.

This Certificate does not cover the requirements of any special quarantine or regulation promulgated by the Commonwealth or by the United States Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, this certificate does not apply to trees obtained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or uninspected nursery stock from any source.

A separate certificate for the grower of strawberry and bramble plants is required.

Issued at the State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., July 1, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Seal)

(Signed) T. L. Guyton,

Director, Bureau of Plant Industry

**This certificate is void after September 30, 1950, but may be re-
voked for cause.**



Partial view of a fine field of one-year Apple Trees.

APPLE TREES

Prices given are per tree.

May be assorted varieties of apple trees for quantity rates.

Two year trees	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 or More
5 to 6 feet, 11/16 and up caliper ----	\$1.75	\$1.45	\$1.10	\$.95
4 to 5 feet, 9/16 to 11/16 caliper ----	1.35	1.10	.90	.80
3 to 4 feet, 7/16 to 9/16 caliper -----	1.10	.90	.75	.65

One year trees	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 or More
5 to 6 feet -----	1.75	1.45	1.10	.95
4 to 5 feet -----	1.35	1.10	.90	.80
3 to 4 feet -----	1.10	.90	.75	.65
2 to 3 feet -----	.95	.80	.60	.50

Write for Special Prices in Larger Quantities

VARIETIES

Listed in order of ripening

Yellow Transparent

Tree grows upright, hardy, early bearer. This is one of the most popular of the old, very early yellow apples, excellent for cooking use and fairly good for eating fresh. Flesh is tender, crisp, and juicy. Ripens early July. Used widely for pollenization purposes.

Wealthy

Beautiful, moderate sized brilliant red apple of fine quality; bears young. Ripens early August.

Summer Rambo

Large, flat, greenish red and yellow striped, very tender, juicy and fine flavored. Tree very vigorous, semi-spreading grower, hardy and productive. Ripens late August.

Double Red McIntosh

The tree is long lived, bears young and annually. Apple covered with brilliant crimson, flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, high quality. A beautiful apple. Ripens in September.

Smoke House

Comes into bearing moderately young. It has a thin skin of yellow, striped with rather a dull red, and is very attractive. A favorite in every home. Ripens in September.

Cortland

Noted for its vigorousness and productiveness. A McIntosh type. Popular for interplanting and pollenization. Cortland are more uniform and larger in size than McIntosh; they have more color and the red is lighter and brighter. Flavor similar to McIntosh; the flesh is firmer but just as juicy; apples cling tighter to the tree and ship better. Result of cross pollenization of McIntosh and Ben Davis. Ripens in September.

Jonathan

A really great commercial apple; very hardy and productive. Apples are smooth and attractively red colored and medium size. The flesh is firm, crisp, tender, juicy, fine quality. Excellent for cooking and eating. Used as filler and pollenizer.

Grimes Golden

(Double worked to eliminate collar blight.)

Highest quality apple. Fancy dessert apple. Medium to large; yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a pleasant spicy flavor. Recommended and planted to pollenize self-sterile varieties. Ripens in September.

Yellow Delicious

Bears younger than any other apple, heavy bearer every year, easy to grow. A large bright golden yellow, firm apple, crisp and juicy with creamy yellow flesh and fine flavor. A very good seller. Ripens in September.

Baldwin

Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; good quality, fine keeper. Grows well in Northern States.

Red Delicious

Grows fast, bears young, yields big crops. Fruit medium to large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; fine grained and crisp; juicy with a delightful flavor; very high quality. Splendid keeper and shipper. The delicious trees need cross pollenization to produce regular crops.

Double Red Delicious

A bud selected sport of the regular Delicious Apple recommended for early color on low elevations. Similar to regular Delicious except the apple gets very dark in color much earlier.

Northern Spy

Size is large, flesh is crisp, firm and juicy with popular flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy, long lived.

Red and Double Red Rome Beauty

Tree a heavy bearer. Large, round, winter apple, mottled in shades of bright red. Appearance and size its valuable points. Crisp, juicy, white flesh. One of the latest keepers.

Stayman Winesap

Tree vigorous, hardy, spreading. An early bearer and productive. Fruit medium to large size, round; skin, smooth, slightly striped, coloring to a dull red; firm, tender, juicy; quality the very best. A splendid late keeping variety. A late ripening winter apple but can be eaten soon after picked.

Double Red Stayman

An improved Dark Red Stayman Winesap that brings greater profits where color is a factor. Otherwise the same as the old Stayman Winesap.

York Imperial

The great old money making apple. Bears tremendous crops of large apples. Trees are vigorous and thrifty. Resistant to disease. Fruit keeps till late Spring and does not reach its best quality until February. Large, very crisp, juicy and good flavor. Unexcelled for baking, pies and other cooking purposes. An excellent shipping apple.

Double Red York Imperial

A sport from the famous York Imperial. It has the same fine dependable qualities as the regular York Imperial except that its skin is thicker, does not scald in storage and it ripens to a solid cherry red color. Shows color 5 weeks earlier than regular York Imperial.

Lodi — Red Duchess — Melba — Crab Apple



Close up view of our one-year Montmorency Cherry Trees to show well developed stock.

SOUR CHERRY TREES

Prices on one and two year trees

Prices given are per tree

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 or More
4 to 6 ft., 11/16" and up caliper ____	\$2.25	\$1.85	\$1.30	\$1.20
3 to 5 ft., 9/16 to 11/16" caliper -----	1.95	1.65	1.10	1.00
2 to 4 ft., 7/16 to 9/16" caliper -----	1.75	1.45	1.00	.90
1½ to 3 ft., 5/16 to 7/16" caliper -----	1.50	1.25	.90	.80

Write for Special Prices in Larger Quantities

Large Montmorency on Mahaleb

Universal canning and pie cherry. Budwood cut from certified (record breaking, disease free, near perfect fruit set) Montmorency trees. Bears heavy crop of very large fruit. Bears very young, good money maker. It is a perfect variety for pies, preserves, cobblers, puddings and other good "eats." The best so called sour cherry—they are not really sour, for Montmorency when fully ripe is sweet and luscious, the favorite of the children.

SWEET CHERRY TREES

Prices given are per tree

Two year trees	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 or More
5 to 6 feet, 11/16 and up caliper	\$2.50	\$2.10	\$1.65
4 to 5 feet, 9/16 to 11/16 caliper	2.15	1.75	1.40
3 to 4 feet, 7/16 to 9/16 caliper	1.75	1.45	1.15
One year trees			
5 to 6 feet	2.15	1.75	1.40
4 to 5 feet	1.75	1.45	1.15
3 to 4 feet	1.40	1.15	.90

VARIETIES

Black Tartarian

Very large; bright purplish black; tender; juicy; very rich. Vigorous and erect grower. Ripens in June.

Bing

One of the most delicious dark red cherries. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality, a fine shipping and market variety. Ripens in July.

Windsor

Tree upright, vigorous and a rapid grower, fruit large, very firm and juicy; flesh pinkish and sometimes streaked; quality good; productive bearer; dark color almost black, used widely for pollination purposes.

Lambert — Napoleon — Oxheart
Schmidt's Biggareau

PEACH TREES

Prices on one year trees

(May be assorted varieties for quantity rates.)

Prices given are per tree

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 or More
6 to 7 ft., 7/8 to 1 in. caliper	\$2.75	\$2.35	\$1.75	\$1.60
5 to 6 ft., 11/16 to 7/8 in. caliper	1.75	1.45	1.10	.95
4 to 5 ft., 9/16 to 11/16 in. caliper	1.35	1.10	.90	.80
3 to 4 ft., 7/16 to 9/16 in. caliper	1.10	.90	.75	.65
2 to 3 ft., 5/16 to 7/16 in. caliper .....	.95	.80	.60	.50
2 to 3 ft., 1/4 to 5/16 in. caliper .....	.75	.60	.45	.35
18 to 24 inches .....	.60	.45	.35	.25

Write for Special Prices in Larger Quantities

VARIETIES

Listed in approximate order of ripening

Greensboro

White fleshed, usually freestone, extra large for such an early peach. Large, yellowish white with crimson cheek. Exceedingly hardy, being an extra heavy, prolific bearer and adapted for wide variations in peach regions. Ripens about July 10.

Cumberland

An outstanding favorite early white peach. Nearly freestone variety developed by New Jersey Experimental Station. The fruit resembles Belle of Georgia, both in appearance and quality. Trees are large, vigorous and hardy. Fruit ripens soon after Greensboro.

Raritan Rose

A firm, white attractive white fleshed, freestone of good quality ripening a few days before Golden Jubilee. The tree is vigorous, hardy and productive.

Redheaven

The most promising early ripening yellow fleshed, freestone peach ever introduced. A cross between Halehaven and Kalhaven made at the Michigan Experimental Station. Skin is smooth, almost fuzzless, resembles J. H. Hale in color, skin and flesh. Flesh is firm. Reddens before it ripens, its color a brilliant red and beautiful yellow.

Slappy

An early, large, red, freestone peach of good quality. Ripens just before Golden Jubilee.

Triogem (N.J. 70)

An early, oval, red all over, firm, attractive yellow, freestone peach of excellent quality. Superior to Golden Jubilee. Ripens two or three days later than Golden Jubilee.

Jerseyland (N.J. 135)

This large, firm, yellow-fleshed freestone ripens a few days before Golden Jubilee. It resembles J. H. Hale, hangs well to tree and is an excellent shipper. The tree is hardy, sets fruit buds freely, and comes into bearing early. The fruit freezes exceptionally well.

Golden Jubilee

Originated at New Jersey Experimental Station as a cross between Elberta and Greensboro. The tree is vigorous, spreading, blooms later and is hardier than ordinary Elberta. Fruit clear, bright yellow, large, oblong shape. Excellent size, appearance and quality. Answers big demand for a large yellow freestone peach. Ideal for roadside stands. Ripens almost four weeks ahead of Elberta.

Red Rose (N.J. 98)

An attractive, highly red colored, white fleshed, freestone of high quality. Thin skin, delicious flavor, too soft to ship. Ripens with Sunhigh.

Sunhigh (N.J. 82)

A large, attractive very deep yellow, firm fleshed variety of good quality, ripening a few days after Golden Jubilee. Very rich in appearance. Fruit growers enthusiastic about this peach.

Halehaven

Introduced by Michigan State Experimental Station as a Hale and South Haven cross, combining quality and appearance of Hale with hardiness, vigor of tree and ripening season of South Haven. Tree hardy, vigorous, strong growers, bear young and heavy bearer. One of the most beautiful of all peaches. Should be planted in every orchard. A perfect freestone, yellow fleshed.

Champion

Deliciously flavored peach. Sweet, rich. The skin is creamy white with beautiful red blush; and white flesh is tender, juicy, luscious. Too soft to ship but unexcelled for local market.

South Haven

Yellow freestone, large, uniform size, delicate flavor. Ripens about 15 days ahead of Elberta. Tree is hardy, good grower and heavy bearer.

Belle of Georgia

The queen of flavors. Color creamy white with red cheek. Flesh white, red near pit. Size large, freestone. Belle of Georgia, for some time has been recognized as the best all around white peach on the market. It is easily the best shipping white peach. Because of its many desirable qualities, it has become standard in the large commercial orchards. Ripens about 10 days before Elberta.

J. H. Hale

Much larger than Elberta and more highly colored. The skin is deep crimson, smooth, tight and almost without fuzz. Flesh is golden yellow, firm and has a most delicious flavor. The pit separates easily from the flesh. A good shipper. Ripens a few days ahead of Elberta. Must be planted with other varieties for biggest crops.

Red Crest (N.J. 126)

This large, firm, yellow-fleshed freestone ripens just before Elberta. Skin color equal to Sunhigh and smooth. The tree a vigorous grower and productive. The fruit excellent for freezing and canning.

Elberta

Everybody is familiar with the old reliable Elberta. Its attractive appearance, large size, uniformly shaped fruits are well known throughout the world. Most popular peach on the market. The fruit is large to very large, a freestone, thick skin of deep golden yellow, high colored while tender and juicy, is of such texture that the Elberta is famous for its ability to carry to distant markets. It is the world's leading commercial peach. Ripens last week in August.

Summer Crest (N.J. 94)

A large, oval, yellow-fleshed freestone ripening a few days before Elberta. Good flavor. The tree is vigorous and hardy. A cross of J. H. Hale and Cumberland.

Afterglow (N.J. 84)

Usually ripens 3 to 5 days after Elberta, therefore often meets good strong markets. Fruits are large, round, high quality, yellow fleshed freestone, almost completely overspread with red. Trees are vigorous, rapid growers, hardy and productive.

Late Rose (N.J. 109)

A large, firm, attractive, white fleshed freestone of high quality, ripening with Afterglow, or immediately after Elberta and White Hale. The tree is vigorous, hardy and productive.

Shipper's Late Red

Hard to equal as a large, productive, handsome peach to follow Elberta. A large, very highly colored attractive red yellow fleshed freestone and good quality peach of distinct Hale type. A good shipping peach, extremely productive. Very hardy and its beauty and size enable it to bring top prices on the market.

Brackett

Orange yellow skin tinged with carmine. Flesh is deep yellow and much higher flavored than Elberta. Equals Elberta as a shipper. Its season about 5 days after that of Elberta.



Close up view showing the height of our block of one-year Peach Trees.

PLUM-PEAR TREES

Prices listed are per tree
(1 and 2 year)

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 or More
5 to 6 ft., 11/16 in. caliper	\$2.10	\$1.70	\$1.20	\$1.10
4 to 5 ft., 9/16 to 11/16 in. caliper	1.80	1.50	1.00	.90
3 to 4 ft., 7/16 to 9/16 in. caliper	1.60	1.30	.85	.75

PEAR TREES

Bartlett

The great favorite in all orchards and on all markets because of delicious quality. Large, rich, golden yellow with soft blush; juicy, with a rich flavor that has made it the best known and most popular pear. One of the leading pears for canning and shipping.

Seckel

Small, brown, spicy, honey flavored; sometimes referred to as Sugar Pear. Tree hardy, thrifty, grows erect. Succeeds in all pear sections.

Kieffer

Golden yellow, fine for canning and baking, good keeping qualities.

PLUM TREES

Stanley Prune

The fruit is the prune type, excellent for cooking, eating out of hand. Tree is healthy, vigorous and produces full crops annually. Fruit is large in size, dark blue with heavy bloom; flesh greenish-yellow; juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm and freestone. Product of New York Experiment Station.

Fellenburg (Italian Prune)

The most popular commercial plum. Grows well under most climatic and soil conditions. The fruit is a dark purple with a dark blue bloom, medium to large size, oval, pointed and tapering. Flesh is juicy and delicious and it is very fine for drying and canning.

German Prune

Large, long, oval, purple, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Fine for drying and preserving.

NECTARINE - APRICOT - QUINCE

Prices listed are per tree

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 or More
4 to 5 feet, 1 year trees	\$1.90	\$1.60	\$1.10
3 to 4 feet, 2 year trees	1.70	1.40	.95

How to Plant a Fruit Tree

Land Selection

A few fundamental principles must be observed in planting fruit trees in order to obtain the best results. Foremost in importance is the selection of land best adapted for each type of fruit.

Soil Preparation and Planting

Either prepare the land as you would for any other farm crop or garden or arrange to mulch the trees after planting. If the mulch system is used, it is not necessary to cultivate land, before planting.

It is a good plan to soak the roots over-night, submerged in water before planting, especially if there has been some delay in planting. Do not expose trees to sun, wind or freezing. Keep roots submerged in pail of water or covered with a wet sack while digging the holes.

Dig the hole big enough to easily receive the roots comfortably without bending or twisting them. The top soil is placed in one pile and the subsoil in another in digging the hole so that in filling them up, the rich top soil can be placed around the tree roots. The bottom of the hole should have the soil loosened and pulverized for a depth of 2 or 3 inches. Remove all broken roots from the tree. Set the tree upright near the center of the hole, so that the graft is at least an inch below the level of the soil, spread out the roots evenly. Fill the hole three-fourths full of good top soil and tamp it firmly as you add each shovel full. It is of prime importance that the entire root system is in close contact with the soil.

When the hole is three-fourths full, pour in two gallons of water and allow the water to soak in before filling the balance of the hole, the water will help to firm the soil around the roots, and provide moisture. If possible use only rich top soil to entirely fill the hole. Leave the surface of the soil loose. Caution: do not add any fertilizer or manure in the hole as you fill it.—Manure and commercial fertilizer should be put on top of the soil only after the tree is planted, otherwise there may be some root damage. Be sure that your trees are so firmly set that they cannot be pulled up without a great deal of difficulty. When ground is completely filled into hole provide for a depression around the tree to catch rain.

Important: Remove label wires to prevent cutting limbs. To prevent damage from field mice and other rodents use hardware cloth to make a simple collar around the base of the tree. The collar should be securely closed and approximately 14 inches high and bottom placed tightly against the ground.

Care of Stock on Arrival

If you cannot plant your trees as soon as they arrive, put them in a cool cellar and dampen roots. When planting is going to be

delayed for a week or two heel the trees in a sheltered place. This is done by digging a trench about 14 inches wide and 8 inches deep and long enough to hold the roots when the trees are set upright side by side. Shovel fine earth over the roots until trench is half full, pour water in trench to soak roots, then fill trench with remainder of earth.

Pruning

The limbs of two year fruit trees should be cut back two-thirds when planted, except that Fall planted stock should be trimmed early in the Spring. Remove all surplus branches from trees, leaving three to five main stems as a basis for head. Always prune to an outside bud, thereby insuring outward growth. All one-year trees, or whips, should be trimmed to smooth, straight stems, cutting them squarely off at the distance from the ground at which you desire to have them branch. All roots should be pruned before planting, cutting the ends where bruised by digging and shortening others. This is as important as pruning the top. Important: Pruning is done in early Spring when the trees are dormant and after freezing weather has passed.

For further information on pruning, write U. S. Department of Agriculture for "Farmer's Bulletin No. 1870" entitled **Pruning Hardy Fruit Trees**.

Mulching

Mulching is a most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree to a distance of three feet, using coarse manure. The mulching retains moisture, retards the growth of weed, supplies plant food for the tree, all of which facilitates quick growth.

Cultivation

Regular cultivation is required to conserve moisture and to keep free from weeds and grass to obtain good growth.

The following plants are not grown by us, however, we can secure them for you, in popular varieties, from reliable growers, but we are unable to guarantee them any further than the reliability of the grower.

GRAPE

RASPBERRY (Red)

ASPARAGUS

RASPBERRY (Black)

BLACKBERRY

STRAWBERRY

Slaybaugh Bros. Nursery

Telephone Biglerville 152-R-32

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Street and Number
or R. F. D. No. _____

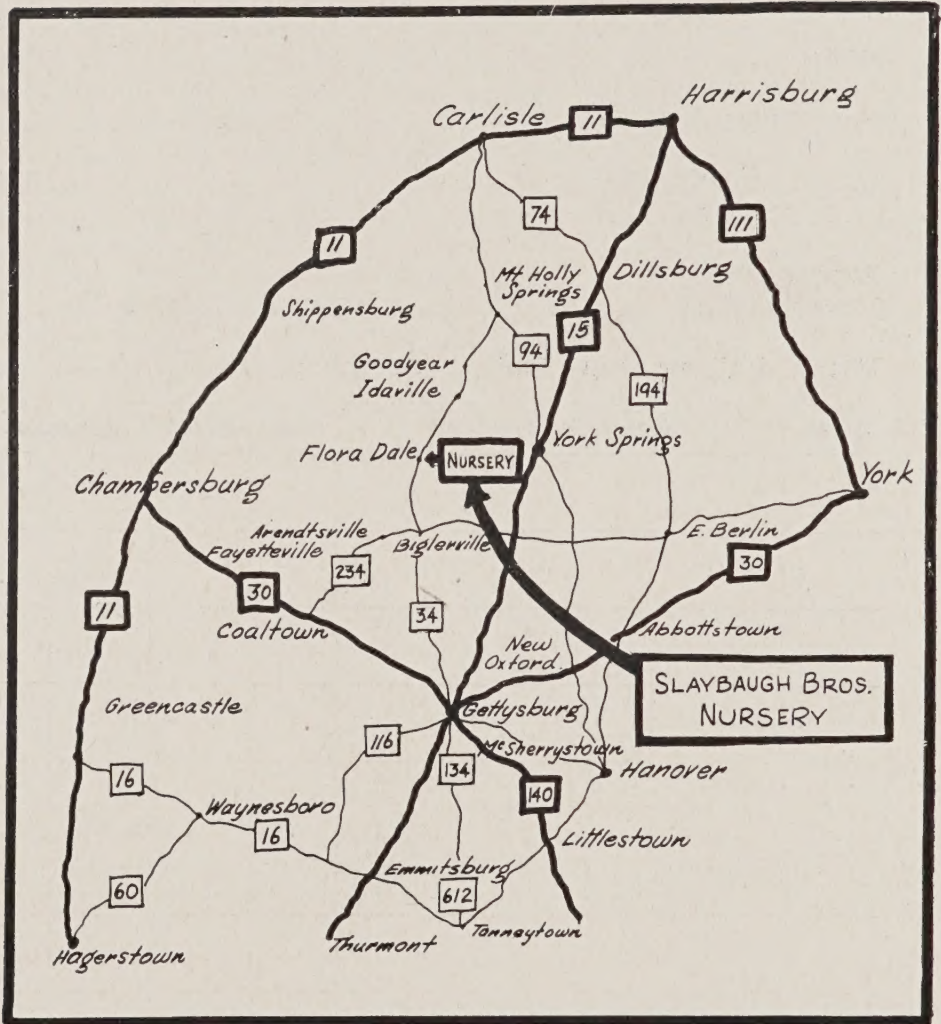
Express or
Freight Office _____ Cash Enclosed \$ _____

When shall we ship Fall ☐ Spring ☐ Date _____

CUT OUT ON DOTTED LINE

[illegible]

Roads Leading to SLAYBAUGH BROS. NURSERY



SLAYBAUGH BROS. NURSERY

*Turn east at **Flora Dale** sign
and follow signs for 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles
to Nursery*